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NOTES AND LITERATURE.

ZOÖLOGY.

The Fishes of Guam. — In the director's report of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum at Honolulu (for 1900), Mr. Alvin Seale, curator of fishes, gives a record of the birds and fishes collected by him on the island of Guam. Two hundred and seventy-four species of fishes were obtained, of which eighteen are described as new, useful descriptions being given of all the others. The fauna differs considerably from that of Hawaii, the number of species common to the two groups of islands being less than one-third of the number enumerated. The fauna of Guam naturally approaches more nearly to that of the East Indies. In commenting on this most valuable and helpful piece of work, the first accurate faunal list of fishes of Polynesia yet published, two minor criticisms are necessary.

The proof reading should receive more careful attention; Zebrasoma appears three times as Zabrasoma, and *Garres argyeus* stands for *Gerres argyreus*. Still more important is the form given to new names. *Pseudoscarus platodoni* apparently refers to the broad teeth (platyodon or platyodus). *Percis cephalopunctatus* is unfortunately named and is, of course, not an agonoid, but a species of Parapercis, a genus of trachinoid affinities. *Gobius deltoides* belongs to some genus other than Gobius. These and other corrections will doubtless be made in due time by the author, and the work will prove most useful to future students of the Polynesian fish fauna.

D. S. J.

Notes on Fishes. — Henry W. Fowler notes in the *Proceedings of the Academy* at Philadelphia (Vol. LIII, Pt. III) the occurrence of *Myctophum phengodes*, collected off the west coast of Greenland by Dr. Hayes.

In the *Zoologischer Anzeiger* (Bd. XXV, No. 666) Dr. Poche calls attention to the identity of the three nominal genera of siluroid fishes, called Amphilius, Anoplopterus, and Chimarrhoglanis, the name Amphilius being the earliest.

In the records of the Australian Museum, Edgar L. Waite records numerous fishes from western Australia, with valuable notes and several plates. In another article he gives useful notes on an Australian shark, Galeus, or *Mustelus antarcticus*, and its peculiar placenta-like structure attached to its young.

In the *Zoologischer Anzeiger* for Nov. 25, 1901, Dr. K. Kishínouye, head of the Fisheries Bureau of Japan, describes a new shark, *Rhinodon pentalineatus*, taken off Cape Inubo in Japan. This huge animal is over thirty feet in length, and had an oak stick a foot long in its stomach. The stuffed skin is preserved in Tokyo.

A skin of the whale shark called *Rhinodon typicus* has just been received at the United States National Museum from Ormond, Fla. The skin is eighteen feet long. The species is known thus far from the type from the Cape of Good Hope and from teeth taken at the Seychelles Islands. Mr. B. A. Bean notes this discovery in *Science*.

In the *Bullètin de la Sociètè Philomathique* (N.S., Tome III, Nos. 3, 4) Dr. Pellegrin discusses those fishes which develop with age an adipose pad on the forehead. This is found in numerous wrasse-fishes, parrot fishes, snappers, and others. These appendages are chiefly confined to adult male fishes and are made of adipose tissue. Pellegrin compares it to the deposit of fat in old age in some human individuals.

In the *Overland Monthly* for February and March Mr. Cloudsley Rutter of the United States Fish Commission gives the story of the Sacramento salmon in very unique fashion. A full account is given of each detail in the life history of the fish, together with photographs of scenes and places on the salmon's route, and a very large number of illustrative drawings. Among the fantastic stories of animals now in vogue, many of them having no existence in real nature as distinguished from the forests of Kiplingia, it is refreshing to find a fish story, at once natural and true, the result of years of patient observation.

In the *Proceedings of the United States National Museum* (Vol. XXIV, Nos. 1260, 1261, and 1263) Jordan and Snyder continue their monographic reviews of Japanese fishes, treating the various forms combined by Günther under the head of Trachinidæ. They follow Boulenger in separating from this group all the species with thoracic ventrals as being percoid rather than trachinoid in their affinities. Twenty-six species are enumerated, seven being new. Three new genera, Pteropsaron, Ariscopus, and Stalix, are described and figured. Of the Discoboli, four species are enumerated, *Lethotremus awæ* and *Crystallias matsushimæ* being new, the latter the type of a new genus near Liparis. The Embiotocidæ, or surf fishes, consist of two species in Japan, *Ditrema temminckii* and *Neoditrema ransonneti.* The Pediculati, or angler fishes, of Japan consist of eleven species, the following being new: *Antennarius nox*, *A. scriptissimus*, *A. sanguifluus*, *Malthopsis tiarella.* The last two papers are by Dr. Jordan, assisted by a Japanese student of fishes, Michitaro Sindo.

Mr. William H. Gregg has published a convenient volume on *When, Where, and How to catch Fish on the East Coast of Florida.* The greater part of the book is devoted to a systematic account of the game fishes of the east coast of Florida, with numerous figures taken from government publications. The systematic part is arranged from the writings of Jordan and Evermann, which is very proper when credit is given, as Mr. Gregg has been careful to do. To make popular works of this sort possible is one of the duties of the systematist. After describing the fishes Mr. Gregg tells in an accurate and readable fashion how and when to catch them.

In the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (Vol. IX, No. 51), Dr. G. A. Boulenger discusses the classification of the berycoid fishes. He finds that this group differs from the percoids in no important respect, and regards the berycoids as merely archaic percoids. The chief diagnostic character, the increased number of ventral rays, is found in most berycoids. Pempheris, however, differs from Beryx almost solely in having the usual number of ventral rays, I, 5, found in most spiny-rayed fishes. Zeus and Grammicolepis, perhaps not related to Beryx, have also an increased number. Aphredoderus is placed among the berycoids by Boulenger. The resemblance of the fossil genus Asineops to the Berycidæ is also noted, while Erismatopterus is thought to have no near affinity. To the present writer Erismatopterus resembles the Percopsidæ, having much in common with Columbia. Boulenger rightly separates Pempheris from the Kurtidæ, and he suggests the close relationship of both Pempheris and Bathyclupea to Beryx. Stephanoberyx and Malacosarcus he would place among the Haplomi. Polymixia he regards as an ally of Beryx, and Morocentris as a more distant relative. Hoplostethus he unites with Trachichthys, while a new genus, Gephyroberyx, is proposed for *Trachichthys darwini.* The genus Paratrachichthys with the vent advanced is rightly regarded as valid. D. S. J.

Twenty New Pocket Mice. — Pocket mice are mice with pockets, not mice intended to be kept in the pocket, as the reader may innocently suppose. Dr. C. H. Merriam (*Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*,